

L 01231-66 EPF(n)-2/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) NW/JD/JG
 UR/0364/65/001/009/1103/1106
 541.13

AUTHOR: Pomosov, A. V.; Kotovskaya, N. L.
 19.55 44.57

TITLE: Dispersity of chemically reduced powdered metals as a function of the potential of the reducing agent
 19.55

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 9, 1965, 1103-1106

TOPIC TAGS: powder metal production, copper, silver, titanium compound, vanadium compound, chromium compound, iron compound, particle size
 27

ABSTRACT: The magnitude of the redox potential of a system

$$Me_1^{n+} + z_1 Me_2^{m+} \rightarrow Me_1 \text{ (powder)} + z_1 Me_2^{(n+m)+}$$

used for the production of metal powders determines its reducing power and at the same time determines the rate of formation of powdered metal. With increase of the negative potential or lowering of the positive value of the potential of the system one would also expect an increase in the rate of the occurrence of crystal active centers which would in turn result in an increase of the dispersity of the powdered metal. The following redox systems were considered: Ti^{3+}/Ti^{4+} ($E^\circ = 0.04$ v), V^{2+}/V^{3+} ($E^\circ = -0.25$ v), Cr^{2+}/Cr^{3+} ($E^\circ = -0.41$ v) in the production of powdered metal.
 Card 1/3

L 01231-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022147

4

copper and $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ($E^0 = +0.771 \text{ v}$), $\text{Cr}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$, $\text{Ti}^{3+}/\text{Ti}^{4+}$ in the production of powdered silver. The concentration of copper was always constant (0.114 N). Powdered copper was produced by mixing equal volumes of the above copper sulfate solution in the presence of H_2SO_4 (100 g/l) with the appropriate redox system. The rate of mixing and the temperature of the solutions was maintained constant for all experiments. The metal deposit was washed and stored in acetone for sedimentation analysis. In an acetone medium the small particles were not aggregating and the highly dispersed copper and silver deposits formed fine stable suspensions. The method for the calculation of the distribution curves of powders according to particle size was described by Tayurupa (*Khimicheskaya promyshlennost'*, No. 3, 1961). The maximum on the distribution curve for copper where Cr^{2+} was used as a reductant corresponds to 0.322 μ , for the $\text{V}^{2+}/\text{V}^{3+}$ system it is 0.408 μ and for the $\text{Ti}^{3+}/\text{Ti}^{4+}$ system it is 0.5 μ . For the system with silver powder Cr^{2+} produces a maximum on the distribution curve at 0.336 μ . The mean calculated radius for silver powder reduced with Ti^{3+} is 0.5 μ and it is 1.16-1.39 when Fe^{2+} is used as a reductant. The sedimentation analysis data are in good agreement with microphotography at 1000 magnification. It is thus concluded that the dispersity of powdered metals produced by chemical reduction is directly related to the potential of the system.

Card 2/3

L 01231-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022147

Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Poly-
technic Institute) 44.55

SUBMITTED: 19Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, KM

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

KC
Card 3/3

REVA, I.N.; KOTOVSKIY, A.M.

We are striving for the honorable title of enterprise of communist labor. Vest. sviazi 21 no.8:25 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti nachal'nika Kiyevskogo Otdeleniya perevozki pochty (for Reva). 2. Predsedatel' mestnogo komiteta otdeleniya perevozki pochty (for Kotovskiy).
(Telecommunication—Employees)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Lyudmila Vasil'yevna; KOTOVSKIY, G.I., otv. red.;
LESNYKH, I.S., red.izd-va; MIKHLINA, L.T., tekhn. red.

[Through southern India]Po IUzhnoi Indii. Moskva, Izd-vo
vostochnoi lit-ry, 1962. 247 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(India--Social conditions)

KOTOVSKIY, Grigoriy Grigor'yevich; MEL'MAN, S.M., otv.red.; KASTEL'SKAYA,
Z.D., red.izd-va; KRASNAYA, A.E., tekhn.red.

[Agrarian reforms in India] Agrarnye reformy v Indii. Moskva,
Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1959. 117 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(India--Land tenure)

BATALOV, Anatoliy Leonidovich; GURVICH, Raisa Pavlovna; KOTOVSKIY, G.G.,
otv. red.; GARMSSEN, O.M., red. izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh.,
tekhn. red.

[Can India feed itself?] Mozhet li Indiiia prokormit' sebia?
Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1961. 97 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(India—Agriculture)

KOTOVSKIY, G. G.,

"Efficiency of agrarian reforms in less developed countries"

report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the
Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less
Developed Areas - Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 Feb 63.

KOTOVSKIY, I. [Katouski, I.], kolkhoznik

A rural librarian. Rab.i sial. 38 no.9:11 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Krichev District--Rural libraries)

KOTOVSKIY, Vladimir Il'ich, kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.-podpolkovnik;
KONKIN, P.I., polkovnik, red.; SLEPTSOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Stabilizers for tank armaments; principles of design and
operation] Stabilizatory tankovogo vooruzheniia; printsipy
ustroistva i deistviia. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va oborony
SSSR, 1961. 108 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Tanks (Military science))

KOTOVSKIY, Ya. M., inzh.; DROZDOV, V. I., inzh.; MALYUTA, V. D.

They write to us. Transp. stroi. 13 no.4:76-77 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Dneprogiprotrans (for Kotovskiy). 2. Starshiy inzhener
proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdeleniya tresta Yugstroy-
mekhanizatsiya (for Malyuta).

(Construction industry)

KOTOVSKIY, Ye. F.

"The Influence of Partial Removal and Chronic Irritation of the Cerebral Cortex on Process of Regeneration in the Livers of White Rats." Cand Med Sci, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst, 13 Dec 54. (VM, 23 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

KOTOVSKIY, Ye.F.

Influence of partial removal of the cerebral cortex on the
processes of reparative regeneration in the liver. Trudy
1-go IOMI 2:71-82 '57. (MIRA 12:10)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (LIVER) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

~~KOROVSKIY, Ye. E.~~

Influence of long-term stimulation of the cerebral cortex on
the processes of reparative regeneration in the liver. Trudy
1-go MII 2:83-90 '57. (MIRA 12:10)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (LIVER) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

YELISEYEV, Vladimir Grigor'yevich, prof.; AFANAS'YEV, Yuliy Ivanovich,
kand. med.nauk; KOTOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Fedorovich, kand. med. nauk;
ROGOV, A.A., red.; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn. red.

[Atlas of the microscopic structure of tissues and organs; for
practical lessons of students of histology] Atlas mikroskopiche-
skogo stroeniia tkanei i organov; k prakticheskim zaniatiyam stu-
dentov po gistologii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 199 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(HISTOLOGY)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042696

S/0000/63/000/000/0303/0307

AUTHOR: Kotovskiy, Ye. F.

TITLE: Effect of accelerations on hepatic structure

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine);
materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 303-307

TOPIC TAGS: acceleration effect, hepatic structure, transverse acceleration,
hepatic injury, dog

ABSTRACT: Dogs were exposed to transverse accelerations of 8 g for 3 minutes and 12 g for 1 minute. Histological examination of liver sections indicated the presence of two facets of hepatic injury: vascular injury and injury of the hepatic cells and bile ducts. The former was in the form of a distention and a frequent rupture of the hepatic blood vessels, while the latter was characterized by hemorrhages, followed by necroses at the site of extra-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042696

sations. In addition, a frequent expulsion of the nucleoli into the cytoplasm of the hepatic cells was observed, accompanied by an increase in liquid and pigment inclusions. The conclusion is reached that the degree of hepatic injury is directly proportional to the magnitude of acceleration and the exposure time.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037700

S/2865/64/003/000/0297/0305

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. G.; Kopayev, Yu. N.; Kotovskiy, Ye. F.

TITLE: Effect of a single exposure to acceleration on the structure of the viscera in experimental animals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 297-305

TOPIC TAGS: dog, acceleration, histology, hemorrhage, rupture

ABSTRACT: Two groups of dogs were exposed to transverse accelerations of 8 g and 12 g for 3 min and 1 min, respectively. Selected animals were then killed after 1 hr, and after 1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 30, and 60 days. Sections of the viscera of the animals killed were stained with a variety of stains. The most striking histological features observed in all organs were 1) increases in vascular permeability and 2) frequent ruptures. These changes led to such obvious consequences as hemorrhages and inflammations. It is stressed, however, that all of the observed changes were reversible, as evidenced by the perfectly normal histological picture of the remaining animals.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037700

ASSOCIATION:: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KOTOW, N.

Results of marking the spawn of Baltic salmon. p. 25.
GOSPODARKA RYBNA (Polskie Wydawnictwa Gospodarcze) Warszawa. Vol. 7.
no. 10, Oct. 1955.

So. East European Accessions List. Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1956

KOTOWICZ, M.

KOTOWICZ, M. A word concerning the use of pitwood. p. 19.

Vol. 29, no. 12, Dec. 1955

LAS POLSKI
AGRICULTURE
Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KOTOWICZ, M.

Should we introduce again self-procured firewood? p. 9

IAS POLASKI. (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 12, June 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

KOTOWICZ, Mieczyslaw, mgr inz.

Development outlines of the machine construction industry in
Poland. Przegl mech 23 no.9/10:259-260 25 My '63.

1. Technical Director, Association of the Machine Construction
Industry, Warsaw.

KOTOWICZ, S.

Limestones as a raw material in the industry of chemical synthesis.
p. 240.
Vol. 7, No. 9, Sept. 1954. Warszawa, Poland

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL)
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

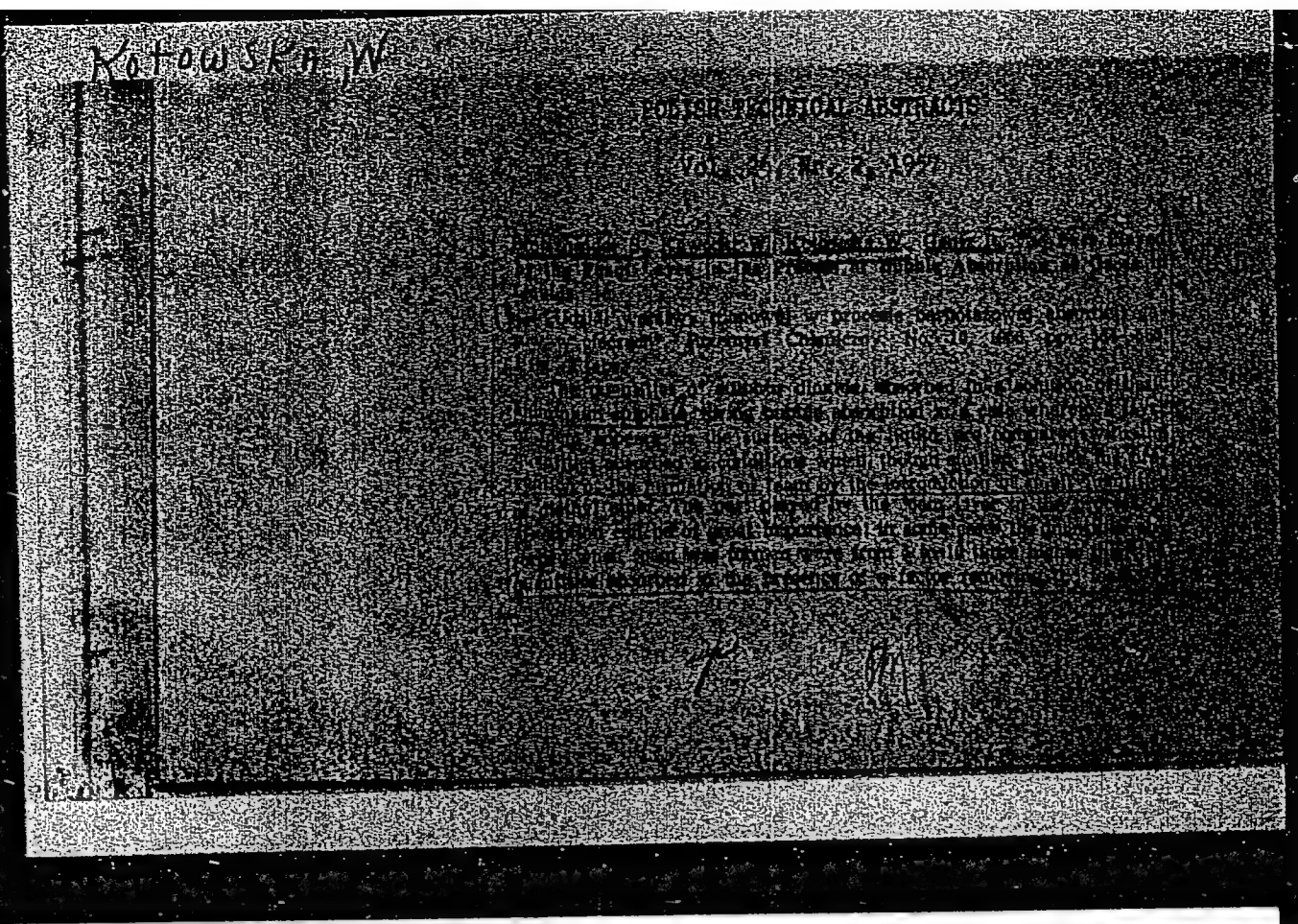
Reference to...

4

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR THE USE OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFFS OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY AND IS NOT TO BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC
OR TO ANY OTHER AGENCY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT
OR TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY WITHOUT THE
WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

A. K. K. K. K.

DM



KOTOWSKA, WILHEMINA

POLAND/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35667

Author : Bretsznajder Stanislaw, Kotowska Wilhemina

Inst : -Chair of Technological Designing, Warsaw Polytechnic

Title : Compounds of Trivalent Iron Sulfate with Sulfur Dioxide.

Orig Pub : Roczn. Chem. 1956, 30, No 3, 697-708

Abstract : The composition of kinetics of the reduction of complex compounds $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ which are formed in solutions with pH 2.8-3 containing SO_2 , and in solutions containing in addition the basic sulfates of Al (I) have been investigated. The existence of complexes with molar ratios $Fe:SO_4$ equal to 2 and 3 has been established. The existence of complexes with $Fe:SO_2$ ratios equal to 1.5 and 6 is also possible. At a constant maintenance of Fe^{3+} and SO_2 in the solution, the concentration of the complexes increases with the growth of the I concentration. Since it has been already demonstrated before (Bretsznajder S., Przem. Chem. 1936,

Card 1/2

POLAND/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35667

20, 253), that the higher the I concentration in the solution the larger the portion of Fe^{3+} salt to be found in the form of basic sulfate, the authors assume that in the complexes in question SO_2 is connected with the basic Fe sulfate. The complexes decompose rather fast due to the $Fe^{3+} \rightarrow Fe^{2+}$ reduction. In the presence of I the decomposition proceeds as a reaction of the second order. In solutions not containing I, the decomposition proceeds at a faster rate, and according to a reaction of a fractional order.

Card 2/2

BRETSZNAJDER, Stanislaw; KAWECKI, Wieslaw; KOTOWSKA-RAABE, Wilhelmina

Simple apparatus for thermogravimetric analysis. Przem chem 40
no.8:443-447 Ag '61.

1. Katedra Projektowania Technologicznego Politechniki Warszawskiej
i Instytut Chemii Ogólnej, Warszawa.

KOTOWSKI, J.

Some ways of lowering consumption indexes of electric power.

P. 63 (WIADOMOSCI ELEKTROTECHNICZNE) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 17, no. 2, 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

JAGIELLO, Wladyslaw; KOTOWSKI, Witold

Need of collaboration in antialcoholic action between noninstitutional therapy and the industrial health service. Praca zabezp spol 4 no.11: 22-28 N '62.

KOTOWSKI, Witold

Personal files in antialcoholic therapeutics. Praca zabezp
spol 6 no.1:19-22 Ja'64.

KOTOWSKI, Witold

Principles concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages under the statute
on combating alcoholism. Praca zabezp spol 5[i.c.4] no.6:54-60 Jo '62.

KOTOWSKI, Witold

Mentally ill persons declared legally incapable on request of the
social insurance authorities. Praca zabezp społ 6 no.6:37-39 Je '64.

KOTOWSKI, Włodzimierz

Influence of the carbon dioxide content in synthesis gas on the activity of catalysts for methanol synthesis. Przem chem 41 no.10:592-596 0 '62.

1. Zakłady Chemiczne, Oswiecim.

KOTOWSKI, Włodzimierz, mgr inż.

Modification of the two-stage method of formamide production in combination with methanol synthesis. Chemik 15 no.6:200-203 Je '62.

1. Zakłady Chemiczne, Oświęcim.

KOTOMSKI, Włodzimierz, mgr inż.; MIŁON, Kazimierz, mgr inż.

New techniques in the technology of oxosynthesis by means of the salt method. Chemik 15 no.10:363-367 0 '62.

1. Zakłady Chemiczne, Oświęcim.

SKRYABINA, A.A.; KOTSENEKOVA, G.G.

Yield of wild berries in various forest types of Kotel'nich District,
Kirov Province. Rast.res. 1 no.3:423-425 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnogo syr'ya
i pushniny, Kirov.

KOTHAUER, Lubos, inz.

A good idea: an automatic oil supply machine. Zel dop tech 12
no.10:275 '64.

KOTNAUER, Lubos, inz.

First underground railway in the Netherlands. Siln doprava
13 no.2:10-11 F '65.

SOLYOM, J.; KOTRA, Susanna; SALAMON, A.; STURCZ, J.

A study on the role of the renin-angiotensin system in the control of aldosterone secretion. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.3:293-298 '64.

1. Department of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.

*

L 29393-66

ACC NR: AT6019811

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/002/0163/0170

AUTHOR: Sturcz, Jozsef; Kotra, Zsuzsanna; Purjess, Istvan; Lakatos, Katalin, S.; Saliga, Margit K. ³¹ _{B+}

ORG: [Sturcz, Purjess, Lakatos, Saliga] Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elettani Intézet); [Kotra] KOJAL, Budapest

TITLE: Effect of vagotomy on aldosterone²² secretion in the dog

SOURCE: Academiae scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 2, 1965, 163-170

TOPIC TAGS: corticosteroid, dog, endocrinology

ABSTRACT: A study was carried out on the effect of vagotomy on the rate of aldosterone secretion in hypovolemic and hypervolemic dogs. The rate of secretion achieved in the hypovolemic state was significantly increased by vagotomy. In the hypervolemic state, vagal section had no effect on the aldosterone output of the adrenals. Under such experimental conditions, the inhibitory effect of hypervolemia on aldosterone secretion was overruled by the stimulating effect of blood loss. The authors thank Ciba, Basel and Organon, Oss, Netherlands for supplies of steroid preparations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 18Dec64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 028

Card 1/1 CC

HUNGARY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825420004-6

SOLYOM, Janos, KOTRA, Zsuzsa, SALAMON, Akos, STURCZ, Jozsef, UJJ, Miklos; Medical University of Budapest, Physiological Institute (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elettani Intézet).

"Investigation of the Relation Between the Rennin-Angiotensin System and Aldosterone Secretion."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 4, Aug 1963, pages 431-434.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] In the course of the investigations, rats have been bled from the adrenal vein by the authors. The aldosterone produced by the hemorrhage was determined by a paper chromatographic method. Ligature of the hilus of the kidneys, that is, exclusion of the rennin-angiotensin system, did not influence the increased aldosterone production resulting from the hemorrhage. It is concluded that the increase of the aldosterone production is independent of the rennin-angiotensin system. 2 Hungarian, 14 Western references.

SOLYOM, Janos; KOTRA, Zsuzsa; SALAMON, Akos; STURCZ, Jozsef;
UJJ, Miklos

Studies on the relationship between the renin-angiotensin
system and aldosterone excretion. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.4:
431-434 Ag '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.
(ALDOSTERONE) (RENIN) (ANGIOTENSIN)
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (NEPHRECTOMY) (BLOOD)
(CHROMATOGRAPHY)

SOLYOM, Janos, KOTRA, Zsuzsa; SALAMON, Akos; STURCZ, Jozsef.

Study of the role of the renin-angiotensin system in the regulation of aldosterone production. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.1: 96-100 Ja'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.

*

KOTRABINSKA, Barbara

KOTRABINSKA, Barbara
(in caps), Given Names

3

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Warsaw Medical School (AM), Warsaw (see attached)

Source: Warsaw, Pediatrica Polska, No 8, Aug 60, pp 912-915.

Data: "An Unusual Cause (Lymphosarcoma) of Pneumothorax and Pneumo-
mediastinum in a 4 Year Old Child."

Co-authors:

KOTRABINSKA, Barbara

ZALESKI, Tadeusz

KOTRAS, Jan, inz.

Calculation of the block surface by the reduction method. Geol
pruzkum 5 no.9:281-282 S '63.

1. Geologicky prieskum, n.p., Zilina, zavod v Spiasskej Novej
Vsi.

KOTRAS, R.L.

~~KOTRAS, R.L.~~

New apparatus for collecting air samples. Med.prom. 11 no.7:59
J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Mediko-instrumental'nyy ordena Lenina zavod "Krasnogvardeyets"
(AIR--ANALYSIS)

KOTRAS, R.L.

New apparatus for artificial respiration. Med.prom. 13 no.12:49-
51 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Mediko-instrumental'nyy zavod "Krasnogvardeyets."
(RESPIRATORS)

KOTRAS, R.L.

New apparatus for gas anesthesia. Med. prom. 14 no.8:46-47 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Mediko-instrumental'nyy zavod "Krasnogvardeyets".
(ANESTHESIOLOGY--APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS)

KOTRAS, R.L.

Modernization of apparatus for the treatment of bones. Med. prom.
SSSR 14 no.12:53 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Mediko-instrumental'nyy zavod "Krasnogvardeyets".
(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KOTRAS, R.L.

Apparatus 293 for artificial respiration during inhalation anesthesia.
Med.prom. 15 no.5:52-54 My '61. . (MIRA 14:6)

1. Mediko-instrumental'nyy zavod "Krasnogvardeyets".
(RESPIRATORS) (ANESTHESIOLOGY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

KOTRAS, R.L.

New apparatus for the half-open respiration systems, types 188 and 193. Med. prom, 16 no.3:52-55 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Mediko-instrumental'nyy zavod "Krasnogvardeyets".
(RESPIRATORS)

VOL'PERT, Ye.I.; KOTRAS, R.L.

New anesthesia apparatus. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:70-72 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz ordena Lenina zavoda "Krasnogvardeyets" (dir. - A.A. Menshutin,
glavnyy inzhener - V.M. Tuzankov).

PEREL'MUTR, A.S.; GUREVICH, I.Ya.; KOTRAS, R.L.

NA-3M anesthetic apparatus. Nov. med. tekhn. no.3:3-9 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

PEREL'MUTR, A.S.; GUREVICH, I.Ya.; KOTRAS, R.L.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825420004-6

Volumetric anesthesiac respirator RON-1. Nov. med. tekhn. no.3:
65-71 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

Kotrba, F.

VAVRDA, Jaroslav; SKROVINA, Branislav; KOTRBA, Frantisek

Autogenous cartilage in transplantation for plastic surgery of joints.
Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 25 no.3:165-175 May 58.

1. Katedra ortopedie Vojenske lekarske akademie J. Ev. Purkyne v
Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Vavrdn.

(JOINTS, surg.

plastic surg., with autogenous cartilage transpl. (Cz))

(CARTILAGE, transpl.

autogenous, in plastic surg. of joints (Cz))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pesticides. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20657

Author : Neuwirth, F., Kotrba, I.

Inst : -

Title : Dimefox - a Phospho-organic Insecticide
of Systemic Effect.

Orig Pub : Chmelarstvi, 1958, 31, No 6, 91-95; No 7,
106

Abstract : A review is presented.

Card : 1/1

11d

Water hemlock (*Clethra villosa* L.). II. Absorption spectra. J. Z. SCHWETZ and JAN KUTERA, *Chem. Abstr.* 6, 200-0(264) English (1931); cf. *C. A.* 25, 3934 --

and *Clethra villosa* L. (picked in July, 1931) from the "Clethra" prep. from fresh rhizomes of *Clethra villosa* L. (picked in July, 1931) from the EtOH-Et₂O ext. and purified with petroleum ether has been shown to have 2 characteristic absorption bands in the ultra-violet: the main band at 3260, the second at 2630 A. U. This is in agreement with the formula as proposed by Jacobson for cicutoxin (*C. A.* 9, 1330). EtOH as well as the Et₂O ext. prep. from fresh rhizomes shows these characteristic absorption bands in concns. of 1:300-1:300 as calc'd. on the fresh drug. Even amts. such as 0.1-0.15 g. of fresh rhizomes may be easily detected spectrographically. No absorption band at 6300-6400 A. U. exists as claimed by Svag (C. A. 25, 2642). The impurities removed by Svag by extn. with abs. EtOH show cicutoxin absorption bands and possess characteristic toxicity in physiol. expts. JAROSLAV KUTERA

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Water hemlock (<i>Cicuta virosa</i> L.). III. Physiological reactions on frogs J. Z. SCHNIDER, JAN KOJIRKA AND KARL WILLERT. <i>Chem. Abstr.</i> 7, 11-17 (18 English) (1972); cf. C. A. 26, 3290. JAROMLAV KUČKA</p>																			
<p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>GROUP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p>																			

KOTRBA, J.

✓ ①
Kotrba, J.: Laboratorie pro práce s radioaktivními ho-
topy. Prague: SNTL, 1933. 132 pp. Kčs. 11,60.
Reviewed in *Chem. Listy* 48, 476 (1954).

KOTRBA, Jaroslav

Clips from plastics for plane and bridge conduits. Pòz stavby
12 no.10:439 '64.

1. Fatra, Napajedla.

Ref 7 KOTRBA, L.

KOTRBA, (L.). Metoda ke stanoveni biologické účinnosti molitel proti sněží maslavé (*Tilletia tritici*). [A method of determining the biological effectiveness of treatments against bunt (*Tilletia tritici*).]—*Ochr. Ros.*, 23, 4, pp. 340-347, 3 figs., 1950. [Russian and English summaries.]

A description is given of a laboratory method developed in Czechoslovakia for testing the efficacy of fungicides against wheat bunt (*Tilletia tritici*) (*T. caries*; *R.A.M.*, 17, p. 501). The materials to be tested (0.2, 0.5, 1, and 5 mg.) were placed in Petri dishes, 5 ml. spore suspension added, and the dishes kept in a refrigerator at 10° C. for six days. The following materials prevented germination at 0.2 mg.: germinan, ceresan, zyma 3, dlow, tritisan, and agrosan (GN; agronal allowed occasional germination. The fungicides also gave 100 to 100 per cent. control in field tests.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.
Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Means in
the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25402

Author : Neuwirth, F., Kotrba, L.

Inst : -

Title : Phosphorous Organic Insecticide "Dimefox"

Orig Pub : Chmelarstvi, 1958, 31, No 7, 106

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 4 -

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000
HOSKOVA, M.; KOTRBA, V.; THOROVA, J.; MRKLAS, L.
CIA-RDP86-00513R000825420004-

Effect of Czechoslovakian-made toothpaste containing sodium
fluoride. Cesk. stomat. 65 no.6:433-436 N '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stomatologicky v Praze (reditel prof. dr.
J. Kostlan).

KOTRBA, V.; JIRASKOVA, M.; MREAS, L.

Study of methods for the determination of dental hygiene and some of its relationships. Cesk. stomat. 66 no.1:59-64 Ja '66.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stomatologicky v Praze (reditel prof. dr. J. Kostlan).

L 11406-55 EEP(a)-2/EEP/EMP(b)/EMP(c)/EMP(d)/EMP(e)/EMP(f) 21-4/1-4/
Pa-4 BSD AT/NR/JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT1046762

5/0005/61/000/000/0221/0232

AUTHOR: Kotrba, Z.; Lexa, J.; Lexa, I.

TTTIE: Method of fabricating silicon nitride items by means of slip casting

SOURCE: Medzinarodna konferencia o praskovej metalurgii. 1st, 1964. Problemy praskovej metalurgii; sbornik vedeckych prac (Problems in powder metallurgy; collection of scientific papers). Bratislava, Vyd-vo SAV, 1964, 221-232

TOPIC TAGS: alginate precipitation, hydrochloric acid vapor, grain size, nitridation, compacting pressure

ABSTRACT: The method of fabricating items from powdered silicon with admixture of sodium alginate by slip casting is described. The technological process producing the raw material, the slip, and the molds are also given in detail. Attention is drawn to a carefully followed drying of castings and the precipitation of alginate with hydrochloric acid vapor. The equipment for nitridation of silicon powder and its technological process with regard to the grain size

Card 1/2

L 11406-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046762

and compacting pressure, is also described. Production control, in which the effect of nitridation on polished metallographical samples is closely checked, should be carried out.

ASSOCIATION: Vyukhnyy ustav pro prashkovu metallurgii, Vestec (Research Institute of Powder Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENROLL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, IO

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 0007

Card 2/2

JIRKA, J. Technická spolupráce: HORÁČKOVÁ, D.; KOTRBATA, E.; ŠAFAROVÁ, S.

(On administration of Psychoton in chronic renal insufficiency.
Cas. lek. česk. 104 no.3:71-75 22 Ja '65

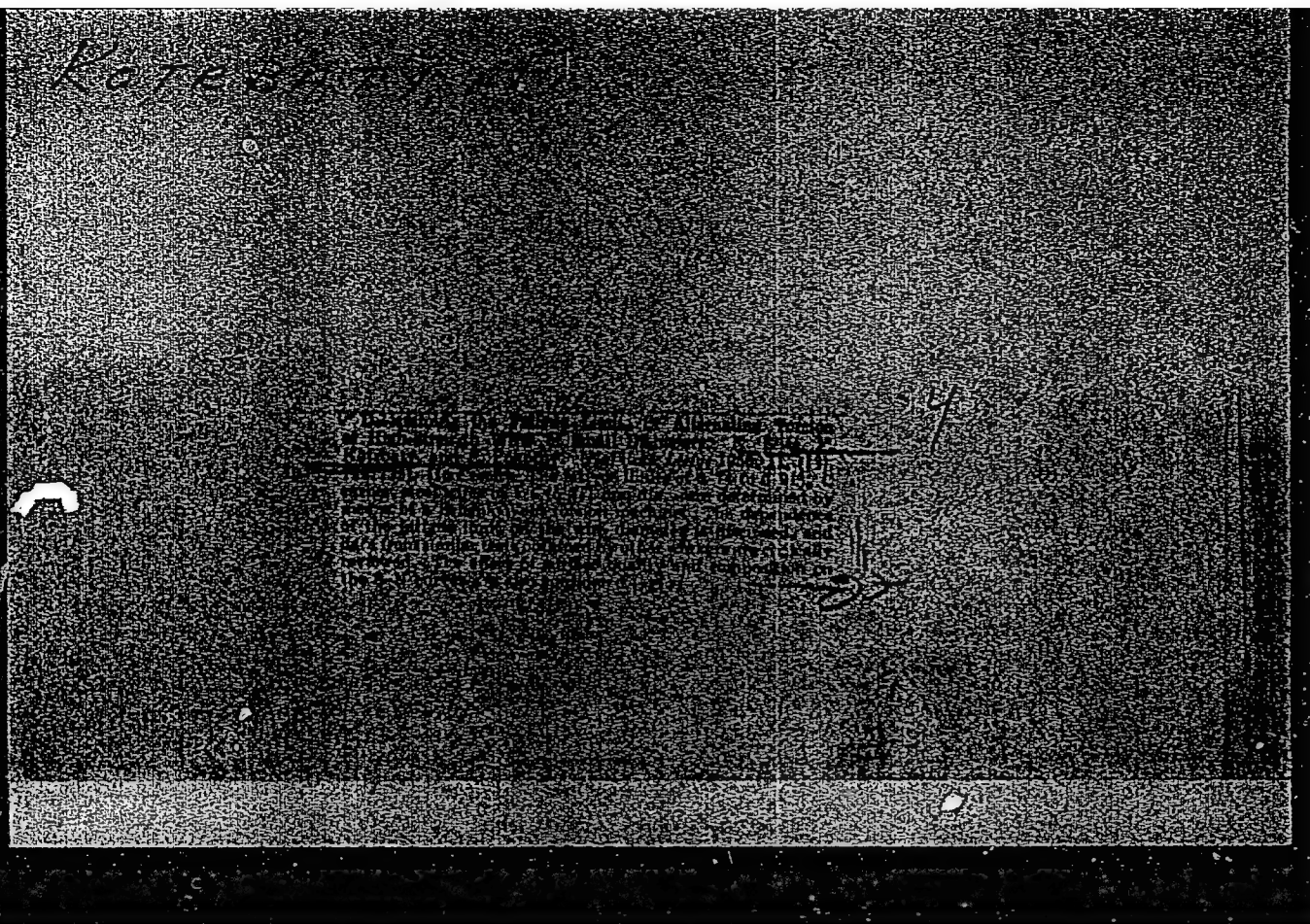
1. Ústav pro choroby oběhu krve v Praze-Krci (veditel -
prof. dr. J. Brod. DrSc.).

FENCL, Vladimir; GANZ, Vilem; CORT, Josef H.; JIRKA, Jiri; technicka
spoluprace HORACKOVE, D.; HRABETOVE, J.; KOTRBATE, M.; VANICKOVE, V.

Modification of the renal fraction of the minute volume in hemorrhagic
hypotension in the dog. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.34:1025-1027 24 Ag '62.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze, reditel doc. dr. J. Brod,
DrSc.

(BLOOD VOLUME) (KIDNEYS) (HYPOTENSION)
(HEMORRHAGE)



KOTRBATY, Frantisek

Increase of the service life of austenitic manganese steel castings
by detonation wave. Slevarenstvi 10 no.11:476-478 N '62.

KOTRBATY, M.

Experiences with suspended radiant panel heating. p 288.

ZDRAVOTNI TECHNIKA A VZDUCHOTECHNIKA. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro zdravotni techniku a vzduchotechniku) Praha, Czechoslovakia., Vol 2, no. 6, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

Z/055/62/012/009/005/005

AUTHORS: Hauptman, Z., Kotrbová, M.

TITLE: The growth of crystals by the chemical transport of material II. Growth of iron whiskers¹

PERIODICAL: Czechoslovak Journal of Physics, v. 12, no. 9, 1962, 723-724

ABSTRACT: When studying the epitaxial growth of iron on seed crystals by the method of chemically transporting iron over volatile compounds in a sealed ampoule, we observed that under certain conditions iron whiskers are formed in addition to the formation of epitaxial layers. Since the experimental arrangement employed offers far better possibilities for defining the growth conditions than methods of growing iron whiskers known up to now, we aimed our research work at studying the growth of whiskers under conditions of chemical transport. We chose a transport system in which the transport of iron (from the

¹ Paper I see Czech. J. Phys. B 12 (1962), 148.

Card 1/6

Z/055/62/012/009/005/005

The growth of crystals by the chemical...

warmer to the cooler zone) is brought about by a reversible reaction:
$$\text{Fe(s)} + 2 \text{HCl(g)} = \text{FeCl}_2\text{(g)} + \text{H}_2$$

This system has already been studied from the chemical point of view by Schäfer [17]. The method of measurement was fundamentally the same for all our experiments. Iron filings, prepared by vacuum remelting of powdered carbonyl iron, were placed in one end of a quartz ampoule (reaction zone). Selected iron seed whiskers, prepared by Brenner's standard method [27], were inserted into the quartz stand in the other end of the ampoule (growth zone). These whiskers will be denoted here as "primary" in order to distinguish them from those formed in transport conditions ("secondary" whiskers). Four to six primary whiskers were placed in a row over a section of about 3 cm along the ampoule. The latter was then thoroughly pumped to a high vacuum and, after filling with a measured amount of gaseous hydrogen chloride (about 4×10^{-6} mol.), was sealed off. Transport took place at an average rate of 4-5 mg/h due to the formation of a temperature gradient along the axis of the ampoule (reaction zone).

Card 2/6

2/055/62/012/009/005/005

The growth of crystals by the chemical...

860° - growth zone: 700°G). At the beginning of each experiment the surfaces of the primary whiskers were always slightly etched by reverse transport in order to remove adsorbed impurities. Under the above conditions we regularly observed the growth of secondary whiskers which nucleated both on the primary whiskers (see Fig. 1)² and on the quartz. At the end of the growing cycle (64 hours) they had reached lengths of 6 mm and thicknesses of about 30 μ . Their cross-section was usually square. It was particularly remarkable that along both edges of the section, in which the primary whiskers were located, the walls of the ampoule were covered with a continuous layer of iron (mirror), while inside this section the walls were only relatively scarcely covered with small crystals and whiskers (Fig. 2). This is a favourable circumstance, permitting observation of growth inside the section in question. In the absence of primary whiskers the walls were covered with an almost continuous layer over the whole length of the growth

2 - - - - -
For both figures see Appendix IV (p. 726f).

Card 3/6

Z/055/62/012/009/005/005

The growth of crystals by the chemical...

zone while practically no secondary whiskers were formed. Introduced primary whiskers obviously change the supersaturation field inside the ampoule so that the supersaturation at the ampoule walls decreases to a value which is not very far from the critical value for nucleation on quartz glass. Epitaxial layers grew over the whole surface of the primary whiskers simultaneously with the growth of the secondary whiskers. These layers had the same orientation as the substrate and a relatively coarse surface relief, composed of densely ordered pyramids, resembling the surface of germanium crystals, grown in a similar way [3]. In most cases it was not possible to make visible the boundary between the primary whiskers and the epitaxially grown layer by etching the polished cross-section. More exact data cannot yet be given on the kinetics of the growth of secondary whiskers. We expect that the measurement of the growth rates of the individual secondary whiskers, in ampoules supplied with optical windows, will provide more detailed information on the growth mechanism. The transport method, from the point of view of studying the growth of iron whiskers, has a great

Card 4/6

Z/055/62/012/009/005/005

The growth of crystals by the chemical...

advantage in that growth takes place practically in a stationary state, so that supersaturation can be defined (at least for simpler systems such as ours) on the basis of equilibrium data. Existing methods of growing iron whiskers [4-6], based on the reduction of volatile halogenides of iron in a hydrogen stream, have the common drawback that they do not permit the supersaturation in the place where the whiskers grow to be satisfactorily defined. Under reduction conditions in a hydrogen stream quite considerable fluctuations occur in the composition of the gaseous phase in the growth zone. Wiedersich's modification [5] represents an attempt towards approximating steady growth conditions. References: [1] Schäfer H., Etzel K.: Z. anorg. allg. Chem. 301 (1959), 137; [2] Brenner S. S.: Acta Met. 4 (1956), 62; [3] Marinace J. C.: IBM J. of Res. Development 4 (1960), 248; [4] Cochard A. W., Wiedersich H.: Naturwissenschaften 11 (1955), 342; [5] Wiedersich H.: J. Electrochem. Soc. 106 (1959), 810; [6] Wayman C. H.: J. Appl. Phys. 32 (1961), 1844.

Card 5/6

1/015/62/012/009/005/005

The growth of crystals by the chemical...

[Abstractor's note: entire article]

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1962

Card 6/6

L 29689-65 ENT(M)/EMP(W)/I/EMP(L)/ERP(L) EJP(L) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP500758

Z/0055/65/015/001/0064/0070

AUTHOR: Kotikova, N.; Hauptman, Z.

TITLE: Growing crystals by the chemical transport method. III. Study of the growth of α -iron crystals

SOURCE: Czechoslovakiskij fizicheskij zhurnal, v. 13, no. 1, 1965, 64-70

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, alpha iron crystal, crystal face, surface orientation, iron whisker, hydrochloric acid cycle, hydrobromic acid cycle, chemical transport method

ABSTRACT: The method of chemical transport is used for preparing crystals of α -iron. The epitaxial growth of iron on iron seed crystals (whiskers) is studied during transport in closed quartz ampoules. The influence of a change in characteristic conditions, i.e., of the temperature of the growth zone, the difference in temperatures of the reaction and growth zones, the distance between the whiskers and the source, and the kind and concentration of the transport agent, on the quality of the surface of the grown layer is investigated. It was found that the method of chemical transport can be used to prepare larger crystals, bounded by smooth

Card 1/2

1. 29689-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5005758

mirror-like surfaces of the same orientation, by the growth of new layers on the seed whiskers with external limitation by the {100} surfaces. Thin ($\approx 10 \mu$) plate-like crystals regularly appeared in ampoules filled with hydrogen bromide. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Czechoslovak AS, Prague.

SUBMITTED: 28 May 64

EXCL: 00

SUB CODE: 55, 10

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

REINIS, Stanislav; ~~KOTRBOVA~~, Zdena

Change of weight of some organs after removing the neopallium in the rat. Acta univ. carol. [med.] no.8:925-929 '61.

1. Ustav patologické fyziologie lékařské fakulty University Karlovy
: se sídlem v Plzni, přednosta doc. MUDr. J. Mysliveček.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol) (BODY WEIGHT physiol)

MYSLIVECEK, J.; KOTRBOVA, Z.; REINIS, S.; ROKYTA, R.; SOBOTKA, P.; ZAHLAVA, J.

Effect of exclusion of the cerebral cortex on somatic and vegetative functions of the organism in early postnatal period. Acta univ. carol. [Med] Suppl. 15:55-61 '61.

1. Ustav pro patologickou fyziologii lekarske University Karlovy se
sidlem v Plzni, prednosta doc. dr. J. Myslivecek.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol) (AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)

MYSLIVECEK, J.; KOTRBOVA, Z.; REINIS, S.; ROKYTA, R.; SOBOTKA, P.; ZAHLAVA, J.

Effect of exclusion of the cerebral cortex on somatic and vegetative functions of the organism in early postnatal period. Acta univ. carol. [Med] Suppl. 15:55-61 '61.

1. Ustav pro patologickou fyziologii lekárske University Karlovy se sídlem v Plzni, přednosta doc. dr. J. Mysliveček.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol) (AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)

KOTRC, Josef

Raising the qualification of workers, a condition for development and improvement of services. Prace mzda 10 no.11:507-512 N '62.

1. Narodni vybor hlavniho mesta Prahy.

KOTRCHOVA, V.

MIKULECKY, Z.; KOTRCHOVA, V.

Analeptin skin test. Cesk.derm. 29 no.1:40-45 Feb 55.

1. Z kosniho odd. OUNZ v Kolinem, predn. prim. MUDr Z.Mikulecky.

(SYMPATHOMIMETICS

synephrine skin test in exam. of autonomic nervous system)

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology

exam., synephrine skin test)

KOTREKHOV, P.F.

[Urov disease] Urovskaja bolezni' (Kashina-Beka). Leningrad,
Medgiz, 1953. 82 p. (MIRA 7:7)
(ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS)

KOTREKHOVA, A.I.

YERSHOV, A.B.; SHAREVSKAYA, Ye.Ye; ~~KOTREKHOVA, A.I.~~; YUR'YEV, A.I.; SAVINYKH, Ye.A.; GRINSHTEYN, I.M.

Horizontal percolation permits an increase in alcohol production.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.8 no.5:3-4 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1. Arkhangel'skiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Yershev, Sharevskaya, Kotrekhoval, Yur'yev, Savinykh). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy issul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti (for Grinshteyn).

(Distillation) (Alcohol)

VODOLAZOVA, L.Kh.; SHAREVSKAYA, Ye.Ye.; KOTREKHOVA, A.I.

Experience in the operation of a fermenting section. Gidroliz. i
lesokhim. prom. 11 no.5:22-24 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Arkhangel'skiy gidroliznyy zavod.
(Hydrolysis)

VODOLAZOVA, L.Kh.; KOTREKHOVA, A.I.

Use of continuous neutralization in alcohol manufacture.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 15 no.7:15-17 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Severnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti
(for Vodolazova). 2. Arkhangel'skiy gidroliznyy zavod (for
Kotrekhova).

(Hydrolysis)

L 13716-63 EWF(1)/BDS/EWT(m) ASD Pc-4 RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP3003786 8/0190/63/005/007/0979/0985

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Frunze, T. M.; Kurashov, V. V.; Kotrelav, G. V. 62
 61

TITLE: Heterochain polyamides. 34. Synthesis of polyamides with active functional groups in macromolecules

SOURCE: Vysshomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 979-985

TOPIC TAGS: polyamides, polycondensation, interfacial polycondensation, macromolecules, functional groups

ABSTRACT: Studies were conducted on the polycondensation reaction of 1,3-diaminopropane-2-ol (DAPO) with sebacic acid as well as with sebacyl and terephthalyl chlorides. The polyamide obtained by heating a mixture of DAPO with sebacic acid for one hour at not over 200C yielded a product of low molecular weight. Any further increase in temperature or heating time resulted in the formation of a tridimensional, nonfusible, brittle mass, soluble only in sulfuric acid. On the other hand, interfacial polycondensation of DAPO with sebacyl or terephthalyl chlorides in a water-benzene system produced cross-soluble polymers of substantially higher viscosity, the optimum concentration

Card 1/2

L 13716-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003786

of DAPO being 0.25 Molar. An excess of DAPO is needed, since it acts as an acceptor for the hydrogen chloride formed during the reaction. The optimal yield of the polymer amounted to 80%, as against 63% where sodium hydroxide was used as acceptor. Mixed polyamides were produced by reacting DAPO with sebacyl chloride and hexamethylenediamine. Here, too, the use of sodium hydroxide resulted in products of a higher melting point and lower solubility. Orig. art. has: 6 diagrams and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elementoorganic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Dec61

DATE ACQ: 08Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4032569

S/0190/64/006/004/0691/0694

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Kotrelov, G. V.

TITLE: Catalytic polymerization of trimethyltriphenylcyclotrisilazane

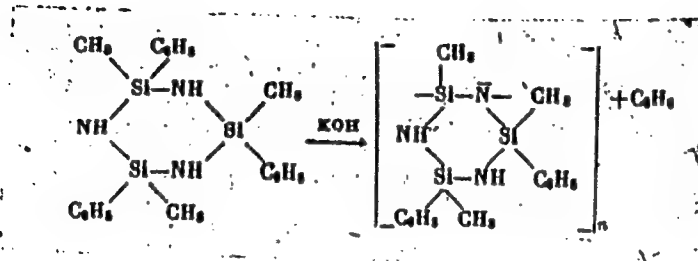
SOURCE: Vyssokomolek. soedin., v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 691-694

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, silizane, alkylarylsilazane, cyclosilazane polymerization, chain polymer, chain block cyclic structure, potassium hydroxide catalysis, benzene liberation

ABSTRACT: In an earlier publication by K. A. Andrianov and G. Ya. Runba (Vyssokomolek. soedin., 4, 1060, 1962) it was shown that (in the presence of alkaline catalysts) dimethylcyclotrisilazanes, unlike dimethylcyclotrisiloxanes, undergo polymerization with the formation of polymers having a cyclic structure of the chain block molecule. In the present investigation 10 g of trimethyltriphenylcyclotrisilazane (TTCTSA) were heated at 180-1800C in the presence of 1% KOH. This resulted in the liberation of benzene starting at 1800C and increasing with time, according to a polymerization reaction of the type:

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: APL032569



In this way 1.95 g of benzene were obtained from 10 g of TTCTSA within a 5-hour polymerization period at 200°C. Analysis of the obtained polymers revealed an increased silicon content and a lowered amount of carbon at higher temperatures and extended reaction time. The structure of the polymers at the earlier stages of the reaction was found to be linear and to consist of cyclic units presented in the formula, whereas in an advanced stage of polymerization there seemed to have occurred a branching of the molecules. An investigation of the thermomechan-

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: APL032569

ical properties of the polymers revealed a behavior typical of a nonstructured polymer (without a region of high elastic state). Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedinaniy AN SSSR (Institute of Organcelemental Compounds AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Apr63

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 31890-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6012528 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0472/0475.

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Kotrelev, G. V.ORG: Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut elementarnooorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)TITLE: Ammonolysis of alkyltrichlorosilanes and aryltrichlorosilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 472-475

TOPIC TAGS: ammonolysis, silane, organic chemistry, alkyltrichlorosilane, aryltrichlorosilane, polymer, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to determine the possibility and direction of ammonolysis of alkyl- and aryltrichlorosilanes. The ammonolysis of methyl-, ethyl- and phenyltrichlorosilanes by gaseous ammonia in a solvent medium was investigated. Experiments have shown that instead of the expected branched and crosslinked ammonolysis products, polymer compounds soluble in benzene are produced. Experimental data show that ammonolysis of ethyltrichlorosilane leads to the formation of low molecular cyclic products and cyclic polymers. While ammonolysis of methyltrichlorosilane is similar, branching and structuring of the reaction products takes place. Both soluble and insoluble products are formed. The elemental analyses and IR spectra show that the crystalline substance produced here is an analog of the cyclic compound produced in the

UDC: 546.287 + 542.952

Card 1/2

L 31890-66

ACC NR: AP6012528

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825420004-6

ammonolysis of ethyltrichlorosilane. The ammonolysis of phenyltrichlorosilane does not produce a crystalline compound, but the produced polymers are highly soluble in benzene. Infrared spectra show the presence of Si-NH-Si bonds and Si-O-Si bonds at 910 cm^{-1} and 1030 cm^{-1} respectively. This indicates that the elementary link of the produced polymer is $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{Si}_3(\text{NH})_{4.0.5}$. Study of the thermal properties of polyphenylsilazanes showed that they have a very high vitrification temperature in the neighborhood of 500°C . The article gives experimental details on ammonolysis of the above silanes.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 23Oct63/

OTH REF: 004

LS

Card 2/2

ANDRIANOV, Y.A., ~~izdat~~; FEDIN, E.I.; KOTRELEV, G.V.; GORSKAYA, I.V.

High-resolution proton magnetic resonance of organocyclosilazanes.
Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.4:877-879 Ag '85.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; KOTRELEV, G.V.; KOTOV, V.M.

Ammonolysis of higher alkyltrichlorosilanes. Zhur.ot.khim. 35
no.12:2176-2180 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted December 3, 1964.

ATAULIN, V.V.; VLASOVA, R.M.; DAVYDOVA, Ye.A.; DANILENKO, I.S.; DZIOV, V.A.;
DUBROVIN, A.P.; YEPANOVA, L.V.; KARPENKO, L.V.; KLEPIKOV, L.N.;
KOTRELEV, S.V.; LUK'YANOV, N.I.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., prof., obshchiy
red.; MKRTYCHAN, A.A.; NEMTINOV, A.M.; POGOSYANTS, V.K.; SEMIZ,
M.D.; SKOBLO, G.I.; SLOBODCHIKOV, P.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.; SUSHCHENKO,
A.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M.; TRET'YAKOV, K.M.; FISH, Ye.A.; TSOY, A.G.;
TSYPKIN, V.S.; CHEKHOVSKOY, P.A.; CHIZHIKOV, V.I.; ZHUKOV, V.V.,
red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L.,
tekhn.red.

[Prospects for the open-pit mining of coal in the U.S.S.R.; studies
and analysis of mining and geological conditions and technical and
economic indices for open-pit mining of coal deposits] Perspektivy
otkrytoi dobychi uglia v SSSR; issledovanie i analiz gornogeologi-
cheskikh uslovii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazatelei otkrytoi
razrabotki ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Pod obshchei red. N.V.Mel'-
nikova. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 553 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut
"Tsentrorgiproshakht." 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'-
nikov).

(Coal mines and mining)

TSOY, A.G., gornyy inzh.; KOTRELEV, S.V., gornyy inzh.

Methods of planning the economic aspects of open pit coal mining.

Ugol' 33 no.11:23-24 N '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Coal mines and mining--Costs) (Strip mining)

VOLKOV, G.M., kand.ekonom.nauk; KOTRELEV, S.V., inzh.

Some problems in improving the economic aspects of planning coal cuts.
Shakht. stroi. 4 no. 5:5-8 My '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR (for Volkov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
tsentral'nyy proyektnyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo
stroitel'stva kamennougol'noy promyshlennosti (for Kotrelev).
(Coal mines and mining—Costs)

SKOBLO, G.I., gornyy inzh.; KOTRELEV, S.V., gornyy inzh.

Operating conditions of heavy stripping equipment. Ugol' 39 no.2:
25-27 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.

NOT RELEVANT

✓ Esters of monoallyl ethylene glycol and carboxylic acids.
V. N. Kotov and L. N. Rubisova. Khim. Prom. 1953, 11
Nov. 18-19, Ref. Zh. Khim. 1953, No. 414. A
study of the effect of pressure, temp., ratio of reagents, and
catalyst on the esterification of carboxylic acids with CH₂=
CHCH₂OCH₂CH₂OH (I) was made. p-MeC₆H₄SO₃H, PhN-
Me₂, KOH, and NaOH were used as catalysts. Heating
CH₂=CHCH₂OH, ethylene oxide, and the catalyst in a steel
autoclave 5 hrs. gave I, b_p 58-60°, n_D²⁰ 1.4300, d₄ 0.9525.
Yields of 70.7-77.7% were obtained at a molar ratio of
ethylene oxide-allyl alc. 1:2.45, a temp. of 120-30°, and
in the presence of 5% KOH or NaOH. Esters (II) of
I were obtained by heating 8-8 hrs. at 138-40° equimolar
quantities of I with the corresponding acid, 5% p-MeC₆H₄-
SO₃H, and 0.5% CuCl, cooling, and washing with 5%
soda soln., then with water. Thus were prepd. the follow-
ing II (acid used and b.p., n_D²⁰, and d₄ of II given) (dibasic
acids gave diesters): maleic, b_p 157-60°, 1.4710, 1.1015;
malonic, b_p 145-46°, 1.4533, 1.0902; succinic, b_p 150-8°,
1.4580, 1.0773; adipic, b_p 180-1°, 1.4590, 1.0531; phthalic,
b_p 190-2°, 1.5053, 1.1270; benzoic, b_p 120-2°, 1.5073,
1.0737; acetic, b_p 81-9°, 1.4290, 1.0196; levulinic, b_p
118-20°, 1.4486, 1.0505. These esters were polymerized
in the presence of 5% benzoyl peroxide, at 60-66° for 120
hrs. Only di(allylethylene glycol)maleate gave a solid
polymer.
M. Hosh

①

PM

Kotrel'ev, V. N.

AUTHORS: Gorina, A. A., Kargin, V. A., Kozlov, P. M., 54-8-2/19
Kotrel'ev, V. N.

TITLE: Production of Goods From Fluoroplast-4 (Pererabotka
ftoroplasta-4 v izdeliya).
Investigation of the Preforming Process (Issledovaniye
protssessa tabletirovaniya).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 5-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations concerning the detection of processes for
the production of goods from fluoroplast-4 were started in
1949. Foreign references (references 3-6) and the original
variants of the laboratories of L. V. Chereshevich (NIIPP)
and of L. P. Vereshchagin (IOKh AN) were at the disposal of
the NIIPM where they were produced. The production method
was divided into the following 4 stages:
1) preparation of the pulverulent fluoroplast-4 for
preforming: a) thermal treatment of the powder, b) aeration
of the powder.
2) Preforming
3) Caking together
4) Cooling of the finished product. In the investigation of
the production method the papers of P. P. Balandin

Card 1/3